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55 Martin Chuzzlewit. Charles Dickens.
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58 Mysterious Island,
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61 Old Curlosity Shop. Charles Dickens.
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61 Old Curlosity Shop...
62 Old Mam'selle's Secret
63 Oliver Twist...
64 Our Mutual Friend...
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## THE STANDARD BOOK STORE, 314 9TH ST.

Capt. P. H. Ray, agent at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, where eighteen hundred Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians are located, is at the Ebbitt. He and all the principal Indian agents of the country are here or coming at the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to hold an important conference in regard to Indian

"The Indian," said Capt. Ray, "needs to be let alone. He is suffering from too much reforming, too much interference and too much coddling by the government-Some Indian reformers make the mistake of thinking that the Indian needs a classito him. At Fort Washakie the Arapahoes and Shoshones would now be self-supporting if the government simply stepped aside. We have young Indians who have been taught to make shoes, saddles and harness, but there is no chance for them to work at their trades because the government or the traders supply those ticles. It should be borne in mind that the Indians were self-supporting before they ever saw the whites and would be without white interference or white We have built seven miles of canal ixteen feet wide with Indian labor, and put in stone headings throughout. With this canal we are going this year to irri-gate land and raise all the wheat which is eeded on the reservation. If I am there I am going to build a flour mill and then flour will only cost the government \$1.50 a hundred, instead of \$3.25 as now. We have 300,000 acres, which, when irrigated, living, for he can get out on the bay and will be as fine agricultural land as there is in the state.

"The Shoshones are mountain Indians. Lewis and Clark met them in 1804 at the head of Jefferson Fork. The Commanches are a Shoshone tribe, which went south some two hundred years ago, but they still speak the same language. The Shoshones are fine Indians and have never been at war with the whites. They and the Arapahoes, though once at war with each other, get along together without fric-

Mr. Fred Starr of St. Augustine is at the National. "Florida has suffered a severe blow." said he, "in this recent freeze, A conservative estimate places the loss on the orange crop at not less than \$3,500,000, and on early vegetables, peas, beans, cucumbers, squashes and such at half a million more. The freeze went all over the state, even into the southern part. It is a sad sight to see hundreds of thousands of oranges in every large grove rotting on the trees. They are absolutely ruined, and be-gin to rot as soon as the freeze is over. It is not merely the farmers who are hurt, but every line of business in the state is affected. Coming, as it does, on the heels of the hard times, which have lasted for three years, it is doubly a calamity. There are a good many poor people in Florida."

The western cowboy is changing. He doesn't always whoop and wear his hair long, Mr. E. N. Carter of Fort Bridger, Wyo., now at the Ebbitt, is the quietest, lowest-voiced and most unassuming gen-"in the cattle business. We buy yearlings big and fat ship them east. Nearly all the Wyoming cattlemen are feeding now, as the homestead settlers are cutting up the better for our climate than the shorthorns: they are hardier and quite as good feeders. The old trouble which occurred in the eastern part of the state between the rustlers and the ranchmen is all over now. There is some trouble over the sheep question. Neither horses or cattle will graze after a sheep, and the two cannot be raised on

The dry plains of Kansas and Nebraska may yet be sure of a good corn crop every

IN HOTEL CORRIDORS year like a burnt leaf, and was a total pany. failure, some farmers made a good crop. These were the ones who used subsoil plows and stirred the earth from a foot to fourteen inches deep. There was plenty of rain in Nebraska, but it did not come at the right time, and on the shallow-plowed ground it soaked in a few inches and then the rest ran off. Where the earth was stirred for a foot, enough water was held by the soil to last through the corn season. Within the next few years you will find that western farmers will subsoll as regularly as they plow, and then they will al-ways be sure of their crops, so far as droughts are concerned. The cost of subsoiling is not greater than the cost of plowing and without considering the drought question, it yields several times the extra

expense in increased crops."

Major T. E. Morris, a prominent citizen of Newport News, is at the Shoreham. He says the immense shipyards and dry-dock at that place are busy all the time. "Three government gunboats for river and coast service are being pushed rapidly," said he, "and the new river steamer for the Norfolk and Washington line will be finished by the 1st of June. It will be launched early in April, and Washington will be proud of it. Our dry-dock and repair shops are said to be as line, if not superior, to the best in Europe. The importance of our port is rapidly growing. The export of grain through Hampton Roads last year was greater than by way of Baltimore. The combination of the 'Big Four' system with the Chesapeake and Ohio assures us of an immense freight traffic. Newport News felt the hard times of the past three years less than any place I know of. Even the poorest person can always make a make a good day's wages at any time catching fish and tonging for oysters."

Transfers of Real Estate.

Deeds in fee have been filed as follows: W. Thompson Burch to Bennett A. Allen. lot 50, blk. 13, Le Droit Park; \$10. Sarah A. Bickerton to Rose A. Haller, part lot 28, sq. 910; \$2,300. Jpo. C. Bullitt and Richard C. Dale, trustees, et al. to Herman E. Gasch, lots C, D, E and F, sq. 322; \$200,000. Cicero Beckham et ux. et al. to Chas. H. Cragin and Jesse H. Wilson, lot 72 and part lot 72 in Peters sq., Georgetown; and lot 202, sq. 1004; \$10. Jno. D. Croissant and Wm. A. Croffut, trustees, to Israel C. Russell, lots 13 to 16, blk. 29; lot 40, blk. 31; lots 9, 10, 16 to 19, blk. 42, East Washington Park; \$10. Francis S. Carmody et ux. to Jno. F. Rabbitt, lot 152, sq. 744; \$1,000. Wm. M. Crawford et ux. to Frank E. Murray, part lot 22, sq. 550; \$10. Saml. Drury et ux. to Albert P. Albert, lot

55, sq. 1026; \$10.

Rudolph Eichhorn to Mary A. Galligan,
Cast 1-2 lot 19, sq. 496; \$2,820. Henry A.

Griswold et ux. to Wm. H. Moore, lot Anacostia; \$250. Theo. A. Harding and Edward S. Wescott, trustees, to Albert B. Hines and Walter Hieston lots 4 and 5, sq. 905; \$3,965.76. Martin F. Morris et al., trustees, to Herman E. Gasch, part origi-

nal lot 4, sq. 322; \$10. John C. Bullitt and Richard C. Dale, trustees of the estate of Alfred Jessup, yesterday conveyed to Herman E. Gasch lots C. D. E and F in square 322, the prop-erty at the northeast corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, known deed of trust to secure \$195,000 of the purchase money, Mr. Gasch today conveyed the property to Martin F. Morris, Frederick B. McGuire and Edw. J. Stellwagen, trustees for the Columbia Hotel Company. The consideration named in the deeds of transfer is \$200,000, although the amount involved is understood to be over half a

Gen. Foster at Vancouver. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, has arrived at Vancouver on his way to Japan to act as counsel for the Chinese commissioners. He sails on the Empress of India on Monday, and expects to meet China's commissioners at Kobe, though sittings will be held at Hiroshima.

Two Young Children Suffocated. Two young children of Michael and Mary year. Mr. William Butterworth, a son of Berbick of New York were suffocated to

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES a beautiful high voice of rich quality, will sing the part of Isaac; Mr. Wm. A. Groppel, a singer of ability, with a remarkably good voice, famous for its rich quality of The Choral Society Now at Work on

Soloists to Probably Be Local Singers -Next Concert of the Philhar-

Gounod's "Redemption."

The Choral Society, fully satisfied with its work in the "Messlah" last week, has entered actively upon the rehearsals of Gouncd's "Redemption," which will be given at its next concert. In view of the sacred character of this work, it has been suggested that it might be given on Sunday night. Inquiry will be made of every active and honorary member of the society to learn their views in regard to this matter, and the opinion of the majority will prevail. The board of directors feel that they were not in any sense to blame for the frigid temperature in Convention Hall on the evening of the "Messiah" concert, and they are indignant that the members of the society and the public, that extended such generous patronage to their efforts, should have suffered from the cold. They don't propose that such a state of things shall again occur, and it is possible that the remaining concerts may be given in some other building. Either of the theaters could be secured for a Sunday night concert, but it would involve considerable expense in bringing out attractions to secure one of them for a week night's per-formance. Still, it is probable that this expense would be covered by the attendance, and there would certainly be no freezing on the part of either singers or The selection of soloists for the "Redemp-

tion" has not yet been made, but it is understood that local singers, preferably those belonging to the society, will be chosen. It is intended to give as many as possible an opportunity for solo work, and so the numbers will be distributed among quite a number. This will be an encouragement to the members of the society, and will give both ladies and gentlemen a chance to show their capacity for oratorio

The next concert of the Philharmonic Club will take place at Metzerott Hall the 17th instant. The program will enable the three artists who compose this organiza-tion to be heard in both solo and ensemble work. Mr. Herman C. Rakemann, who has attained the highest reputation as a violinist, is always welcome to a Washington audience, whether he plays a solo or is heard in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. Lent in trio work, or whether he appears as the conductor of the Georgetown Orchestra. It is rarely that one who is essentially a soloist becomes an efficient director without neglecting his technical individual work, but Mr. Rakemann improves in his solo playing, and at the same time is developing as a conductor. Mr. Lent has long been recognized as a most accomplished 'cellist, but besides that he is a composer of ability, and several of his works have been highly praised. Mrs. Lent is a pianist of dainty skill, and has a personality that is so engaging that she at ence becomes on good terms with her au-

Mr. Victor Herbert, who, without doubt, is the most brilliant 'cellist of this country, and Miss Lucia Nela, who is pro-nounced one of the most prominent dramatic sopranos, with a sympathetic and particularly rich voice, will assist. Miss Mary Helen Howe of this city is also down on the program for a concert aria. She has lately come into prominence, and certainly is giving great promise of a brilliant future. Altogether, the concert promises to be one of the most enjoyable events of the season, which our patrons of music should not fail to witness. Prices have been placed on a popular scale, and seats may be reserved now at Metzerott's music

Mrs. Kitty Berry-Thompson sang for Mr. Reginald De Koven during a recent visit that he made to Washington, and he was so well pleased with her that he at once offered her a place in one of the companies that he proposes to organize in the spring. Mrs. Berry, however, said that she preferred to live in Washington with her mothe and baby than to travel in an opera com-

Mr. W. D. McFarland will commence his work as solo tenor in St. Patrick's Church choir tomorrow. Prof. Sheldon is busy in his preparations for the presentation of the fairy spectacle of "Cinderella," which will be an elaborate

production, and will include a large number In the approaching recital by Mr. Arthur D. Mayo, which will occur on Wednesday night next, he will play, among other num-bers, Schumann's Papillons, a set of small danoforte pieces in dance form, especially nteresting in having as a poetic back-

ground a chapter from a romance by Jean

Among Mr. Turpin's group of songs are two by Franz, a composer, strange to say, rarely heard in Washington concert rooms. Interest in musical circles is now centering in the coming performances of "The Washingtonians," an organization formed some time ago by the Harris brothers for the purpose of staging their works. The company is now in rehearsal on "The Three Dukes," "The Baronet" and "Peter." The first named was staged in February last (an afternoon performance) and six con-secutive times in the month of May following. The two last named as yet have not been performed or sung in public. For the approaching exhibitions the company has a greatly augmented cast. The enlargement affords to Washington's opera singers an opportunity to alternate the respective parts. Miss Dorothy Byrd Rogers (now Mrs. Thomas Noyes) having decided to confine her singing in public to church and concert work, will not appear with the company, but Miss Bertha Lincoln (now Mrs. Huestis) will make the journey from

self in the stage work. "The Three Dukes" will be first presented-Monday and Tuesday nights and Wednesday afternoon. The part of Isabella, so well sung by Mrs. Noyes, will be in the keeping of Miss Mary Helen Howe, alternating with Mrs. Huestis and Mrs. Emly Frecht Barnes; Valencia in that of Mrs. Huestis, alternating with Mrs. Nellie Wilson Shir-Cliff and Miss Stella Fisher; Zelina in that of Miss Cecelia Sullivan, alternating with Mrs. Barnes and Miss Fisher; Stephano in that of Mr. F. Milton Suplee, alternating with Mr. Will Mooney; Sebastian in that of Mr. Felix Mahoney, alternating with Mr. J. J. Fisher; Benzino in that of Mr. Ben Judson, alternating with Mr. W. A. Morsell and Mr. Edwin Campbell, while Tamboine will be again intrust-

home in Iowa in time to perfect her-

"The Baronet" will be given Wednesday and Mrs. Huestis alternating the parts of Phyllis and Gertrude; Mr. Suplee and Mr. Mooney that of Rodolphe: Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Fisher that of Wilfred; Mr. Gardner and Mr. Arthur Middleton that of Picod, and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Morsell

"Peter" will close the series Friday night, Saturday afternoon and Saturday night, with Mrs. Shir-Cliff, Miss Fisher and Mrs. Huestis alternating the part of Gretchen; Miss Howe and Mrs. Barnes the part of Princess Katrina; Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Fisher the part of Haatz; Mr. Suplee and Mr. Mooney the part of Alexis; Mr. Gard-ner and Mr. Middleton the part of Kalf; Mr. Webster Cullison as General Menzikoff: Mr. Morsell as Lieutenant Swatzergein; Mr. G. B. Berkley as the Baron; Mr. C. E. McCoy as King Charles XII, and Mr. Albert B. Morgan as Lozinski. The librettist, Mr. W. H. Harris, will sing Don Chachucha in the "Dukes," Sir Oliver in "The Baronet" and Peter in "Peter," and the composer, Mr. Arthur Percy Harris,

The program for the performances contemplates elaborate stage setting, one opera alone, "Peter," requiring 170 costumes. The principals are putting a deal of intelligence in their work, and will undoubtedly keep up the high standard the Washingtonians Company has established. On Friday evening, the 18th instant, the Columbia Musical Society, under the direction of Prof. Geo. W. Lawrence, will present to the public for the first time in eight years the beautiful cantata "Rebekah Joseph Barnby, a work in two parts, full of flowing melody, that at times approaches the grand oratorios. The scene of "Re bekah" is laid partly in the outskirts of the city of Nahor, and partly on the road from it to the dwelling of Isaac. There are three characters-Rebekah, Isaac and Eliezer. Professional singers have been engaged to ex-Representative Benjamin Butterworth, was at the Arlington last right. He is now connected with a large agricultural implement manufactory in Molina III "It is mother had left the abilities after the sufficient to take the three solo parts. Mme. Kate Doane, one of the best sopranos of Baltimore, a lady with quite a reputation as a singer, having spent many years abroad mother had left the abilities believed. connected with a large agricultural implement at 434 East 67th street. The mother had left the children sleeping while she went out upon an errand. When she returned the rooms were filled with smoke and the children dead.

In the rooms occupied by the family, in a more, a lady with quite a reputation as a singer, having spent many years abroad and studied with the best instructors, will she went out upon an errand. When she returned the rooms were filled with smoke and the children dead.

tone, will sing the part of Eliezer. With a full orchestra of twenty pieces and a chorus of sixty soice, the cantata bids fair to be a great success.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Columbian University. At an early date a very interesting course of lectures will begin, which will be a source of pleasure to the professors, as well as the students of the university.

Acting President Greene, on the opening day of the new year, made an eloquent address to the college students, urging them to faithful study and to a love of the institution which will be their alma mater, telling them that the reputation of a college and its general growth depended to a very large extent upon the students them-

A club, composed of the French classes of the college, has been organized to study the famous French writer, Corneille. Catholic University.

The Catholic University opened for the return of its students on Thursday, but studies were not resumed until Friday. Two new students have already entered. Rev. Father Grace of Chicago and Rev. Father Ringold of Buffalo. The latter was a student at the university last year.

On December 30, by invitation of the rector, a meeting of those engaged so far for the new department of philosophy, science and letters, to be opened October next, was held at the university, to discuss matters pertaining to their future work. There were present Judge Robinson, now of Yale; Prof. Greene of the University of California, Prof. Griffin, who is about to take his degree at Johns Hopkins University; Prof. Shae, now teaching physics in the University of Illinois; Prof. Chatard, chemist, of this city; Dr. D. Quinn, representing Greek philology, and Dr. E. A. Pace, representing psychology, both of the Catholic University, and Dr. Cameron.

Georgetown University. Judge P. Ord has presented to the college painting of great antiquity. The painting is done on wood and is of the Spanish

school, representing incidents in the life of some saint. The "varsity's" ball ground, when completed, will be a thing of beauty to the

esthetic as well as the athletic eye. It is being enlarged, and the work will soon be completed. Work will begin in a few days in the Gaston Alumni Hall. The stage is to be n-larged six feet in the center and two Lt each side. The front of the stage is to be finished in quartered oak, and theater

chairs will be placed in the hall. Thursday was the opening day of this session. Friday morning the written examinations began; the oral examinations will take place about the middle of the

The member of the Lincoln University

foot ball team who was injured in the recent game with the Howard team still lies at Freedmen's Hospital, with a broken jaw. His name is Harper, and he was the brilliant player of the Lincoln team. Instructor Borembaugh and Principal Cook both made long journeys, one to

ing the holidays. For the last university lecture President Rankin read "Ultimate Africa," an ode read by him before the parliament of nations in Chicago.

The address delivered by Senator Hoar

Ohio, and the other to Newport, R. I., dur-

before the law graduates of 1894 has been printed by the university. CALIFORNIA'S GOOD PRUIT CROP.

Growers Will Not Take Advantage o Florida's Misfortune.

From the action of the executive committee the southern California fruit exchanges have no feeling that because there has been freezing in Florida they are going to take advantage of consumers and get fabulous prices for their fruit. Quotations have heretofore been made about February 1, at which time the heavy shipments usually begin. This year, however, the exchanges are prepared for business a month ahead of the regular time, notwithstanding the fruit is a little late in ripen-

The executive committee of the exchanges have fixed prices for the opening of the season as follows: Fancy California navels, free on board cars, \$2 per box; choice, \$1.75; standards, \$1.20. It may be, however, that as the season advances and it becomes apparent that the trade will stand it these prices will be raised. The crop this year is estimated at about 5,500 carloads, or a little less than 2,000,000 ocxes. Since the news has been received of the frost and consequent loss to oranges in Florida prices have advanced somewhat for California fruit. Notwithstanding the damage to the Florida crop and the that inquiries and orders are rolling into the exchange from all over the country very reasonable prices have been fixed.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

A Game of Diplomacy and Intrigue

Said to Be Going On. A Mexico dispatch says: The expected arrival of ministers from Honduras and Salvador and the possible nomination of ministers from Nicaragua and Costa Rica has put a new light on the Guatemalan-Mexican boundary negotiations. The evident object is to support Guatemala and to bring force to make Mexico back down from its attitude. All appearances are that Guatemala is making efforts to form a Central American league against Mexico for the settlement of old scores. The Guatemalan minister is alleged to have telegraphed, after his official reception, that the response of Diaz was applauded, contrary to diplomatic precedent, that he used threatening language and prejudiced a question of high importance to all Central America. The policy of the minister is evidently not pleasing to his chief, for it is alleged that Barios replied requesting that he pursue a more conciliatory policy. J. C. Castellino, the newly appointed min-

ister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordi-Francisco, en route to the Mexican capital. Castellino says an election will be held in Salvador on the second Sunday of this month, and at that time Gutierrez will be again chosen president. Castellino discredits the statement that Ezeta will return to Salvador. He says Ezeta could not provoke a revolution if he tried.

For Peace at Any Cost. A special commission has been sent to the Mosquito coast from Nicaragua, with instructions to pacify the people there at any cost.

Who Would Have Thought It? From the Fliegende Blatter.



"Where do you think is the proper place to carry the gloves now?" the vest po "No."

"In the roll of the trousers?" "Where?"

"In the breast pocket?"

"In the hand."
"Who would have thought it!"

LABOR IN THE SOUTH

Its Development and Future Dimas d by Mr. Wright.

The Labor Commissioner Talks About the Colored Question and Its Solution - Cotton as a Basis.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of

labor, delivered an interesting lecture before the National Geographic Society at the National Rifles' Armory last evening on the subject "Labor in the South." "For many years," he began, "it has been asserted that climatic influences would prevent the extension of the factory system in some of the countries of Asia which threaten competition with western Europe and with the United States, and within a decade of years public men in our country have insisted that the factories, workshops and extensive works using machinery could not be carried on profitably in our southern states. I have not been one who has shared these views. I have felt for many years that the extension of the factory system in the southern states was simply the work of time and the discovery or development of raw materials essential to its extension. I think today the facts warrant this conclusion, and that the development of industries in the south shows clearly that no climatic influence can stay its further and magnificent development." This was the text of his lecture, and he

proceeded to elaborate the idea expressed in an interesting array of facts and figures. He referred to the condition of the south at the close of the war and briefly reviewed its industrial progress since, paying a high tribute to the sublime patience displayed by its people during the reconstruction period, and said that this patience, combined with an activity and courage in their business similar to that displayed by them on the field of battle, had accomplished much in the development of the resources of the south and the upbuilding of their land. "The first twelve or fifteen years since the close of the war might be termed the period of patience, during which the south was pulling itself together and adjusting itself to the new and strange conditions. The young men of the south have learned that there are two aristocracles—the one which their fathers represented, the ever-attractive, honorable aristocracy of blood, and that other aristocracy which claims admiration today, the aristocracy of enter-prise, activity and development—so that, while claiming to be the scions of the one, they have become members of the other. they have become members of the other. With the pride and ambition which the first had furnished, they have put their shoulders to the wheel in making the newer aristocracy respected the world over, and the last half of the generation has shown a progress not only remarkable for its extent and the diversity of its results, but magical, as we study its proportions."

Basic Industry. Mr. Wright said that the first source of wealth which attracted capital to the southern states was hidden beneath the surface-the mineral deposits-and he told of their vastness. The natural conditions of these mineral lands, he said, were guarantees for favorable and economical min-ing and for cheap and comfortable living. The southern Appalachian region is won-derfully favored by its topography, and Mr. Wright predicted that existing disadvantages in the matter of transportation would scen be ully overcome. The prosperity of the south in its fron industries naturally indicates prosperity in all other industries, it being the basic industry of any country. In the south, however, the raising of cotton may be regarded as the basic industry and perhaps its cultivation more truly indicates the industrial growth of the region than does the development of the iron industry. As showing the rapid progress in the deent of the cotton industries in the south he said that the product of the cotton mills had increased from \$21,038,712 in 1880 to \$46,971,503 in 1890.

The lecturer gave a number of interesting facts to show that the prosperity of the south is real, and not merely on the surface, and also that the south is keeping pace with the times in the matter of cation. The extension of deep water fa-cilities is essential to the south, in order to enable her to meet the growing demands for her products.

The Negro Question.

The negro question, with respect to its relation to the industrial progress of the country, received considerable attention at the hands of the speaker. He said that there was no forcible solution of the negro question, and that it was absurd to think of colonizing the negro either at home or abroad. According to him, the negro can no more be colonized than he can be made a Caucasian. "The only true policy." he done in developing the very best negro and the very best Indian out of the present negro and Indian, and make of them in-dustrious and intelligent citizens. Education by the book is all very well, but it not sufficient. What the negro needs is what the Indian needs, and that is, to be taught how to do something fairly well." He believed that the negro could not be assimilated with the white race, and that the whole negro question must be considered along industrial lines. By so considering more apparent, the status of the negro more satisfactory, and the welfare of the community more thoroughly assured. While slavery is the simplest form of labor, as despotism is the simplest form of government, the moment freedom comes individual rights become prominent, and social, political and industrial affairs correspondingly complicated, resulting eventually in strikes, lockouts and other struggles be-tween labor and capital. His belief was that the aristocracy of brains made up from the best minds of the two elements will solve the questions between these two forces whenever they must be solved.

Golden Rule. . The labor question could not be solved now, because the very conditions which

make the system of competition a necessity prevent its solution. "The wage system which now exists in all parts of the land," said he, "must hold sway until the leaders of industry and of labor are ready to work on the basis of the golden rule, that is, when capital is ready to associate itself with labor, not as its controller, but as its fellow, and when labor is intelligent enough to accept the fellowship." He predicted that industrial education and owner ship of lands will secure industrial peace south and freedom from icono socialism. There was no need to fear socialism or anarchy. Industrial progress, Mr. Wright said, kills destructive socialsm and aids and furthers constructive socialism. He had no sympathy with those who fear that the industrial development of the south would cause a loss to the industries of other portions of the country. It was his opinion that the welfare of one was the welfare of the other, and that the United States could not afford to have any section lag behind, either in industrial or educational enterprise. The fact that every part and section of the country was putforth its best efforts to secure self the results of its own resources leads naturally to the most gratifying conclusions as to the future prosperity of the country as a whole. Political asperities, sectional prejudices, race jealousies, the ecturer said, must all give place to industrial and social progress. Push On.

Commissioner Wright closed his lecture with the following statement: "So I would say to the men of the south, the outlook for the future demands that you push on. traveling along the lines now being traveled, absorbing capital from whatever source it comes, and putting the courage and the persistence with which a non-industrial community fought for four years against an industrial community into the development of the new south. You can take no backward step; you must push on under the new order of things. Make your country rich; make the labor that makes the country rich happy; make your capita safe and profitable: meet the irritating difficulties as they come, in the spirit of justice and of kindliness, and you will make the richest portions of the inherit-ance of our fathers the wonder of the world."

Cause for Rejoicing. From Life.

He-"I'm glad I'm wealthy." She-"You ought to be. Everybody says she will make you a good wife."

"Ceres" Flour MAKES Prize Bread.

You housekeepers will call to mind the "great breadmaking contest" which was inaugurated at the recent

#### Pure Food Show

at Convention Hall, in which housekeepers and bakers throughout the city participated. After the contest was over we had the curiosity to ascertain the brand of flour used by the various winners and have discovered that

All the prize winners and all of those who received honor-

able mention

### Used Ceres Flour.

Mrs. H. N. Rose, 1st prize, used "Ceres." Mrs. A. J. McGurdy, 2d prize, used "Ceres." Mrs. R. Rivers, 3d prize, used "Ceres." Mrs. Ball, honorable mention, used "Ceres." Mrs. W. W. Hough, honorable mention, used

"Ceres." Miss Emily Gaines, honorable mention, used "Ceres."

This investigation of the popularity of Ceres Flour was entirely impartial and only thought of after the contest. The result shows conclusively that Ceres is the best flour in the world; and that it makes the BEST bread.

FOR SALE BY ALL WIDE-AWAKEGROCERS.

## W. M. Galt & Co.,

Wholesale Agents, Cor. 1st and Indiana Ave. 50808080008 50000800888

A remedy for scalds and burns that one cman has used successfully for years is compounded as follows: Mix thoroughly equal parts of raw linseed oil, lime water and laudanum. Keep this mixture tightly corked, label it "poison" and set it on the top shelf of the most-out-of-the-way closet, so that inquisitive children will not get hold of it. It makes an excellent dressing, affording speedy relief from pain. Keep a soft linen cloth saturated with the mixture closely over the burn, excluding the air. Shake before using.

It is quite common for children to get beans and other hard substances up the a dirty one. nose, and about the first thing one does on discovering them is to poke them further up in frantic efforts to get them out. A remedy that acts like a charm at times is to force the child's mouth open, and, covering its mouth with your own to blow very hard. The force will often expel the substance without other trouble. About the safest thing to do is to take the child immediately to the doctor.

A French mother says: "O to give the castor oil, it ees not mooch troubles. One castor oil, it ees not mooch troubles. One leetle pan, vare clean over a leetle fire, and in the pan the oil. Make it vare warm and then break into it one egg, which makes the omelette, with a pinch of salt to flavor and a bit of jelly to make it pretty. It is quite easy, I assure you."

egg shells burned to a dark brown in the oven and crushed quite fine will keep all bugs away when sprinkled on partry shelves. Stains of apples, peaches and pears on linen will often yield to a bath of kero-

A woman who ought to know says that

sene. Soak for six hours. A very sensible mother of my acquaint-

ance who has a brood of young children ard a whole closet of remedies that she is perfectly competent to use if the allments are the simple, childish ones, has a unique way of marking bottles and boxes that contains poisons. She pastes a strip of red calico around the box or bottle, and labels it "poison" on a big white label. Anybody who gets hold of the stuff in the dark even knows that it is poison, because of the cloth about it. It seems a very sensible idea, indeed.

Here is a cheap but extremely palatable dessert. Put one quart of perfectly fresh milk in a pudding dish with half a cup of mon-or such flavoring as you like-a teaeven tablespoonfuls of clean, dry rice. in a moderately hot oven and bring the heat up to the browning point. As soon as the pudding browns over the top stir the crust under and let it brown again. The pudding should bake about an hour, and be stirred down at least a half a dozer times. It is deliciously digestible.

A sick person will often crave boiled milk, and it is an appetizing thing when taken hot with a little salt, but boiled milk is constinating in a strong degree, and torpid boiled milk is bad medicine. Milk heated just to the boiling point, but not actually boiled, will be just as palatable, but you would best see to its preparation yourself, as servants are apt to be careless. Raw milk with a little lime water in it is excellent.

When you give sick people raw oysters cut off the tough part and give them only the "eye." It is digestible and palatable. Never season highly for a sick person.

Girls, a clear skin is the first requisite of Girls, a clear skin is the first requisite of personal beauty, and to secure it a good digestion is absolutely necessary. Of give up their underground apartment. digestion is absolutely necessary. Of course, if the digestion is perfect perfect health is the result, so it resolves itself into the fact that to have any tithe of beauty you must have perfect health. The bath tub is a good place to go to hunt Cunningham, who was appointed to

HOUSEHOLD HINTS baby's head at night with vaseline, putting it pretty thick on the scruffy spot. In the morning when bathing it break an cgg and dip a soft old linen rag in the pure yolk and rub the child's head gently. You may have to do this every night for a week before you conquer the ugly spot, but there is nothing better for it. Never comb a baby's head with a fine comb. A soft little brush is all that is necessary, and that must be used lightly, because the little heads are very tender.

Powdered borax strewed about the water pipes and other places infested by water bugs is said to be almost a sure death to them, if you are quite careful to keep everything clean. Unless your inchen and closets are kept very clean you must expect to be bettered with water. pect to be bothered with vermin. Bugs and things come to perfectly clean houses, it is true, but they come five times as bad to

MOVING STRAIGHT AHEAD.

Five Years of Progress at Howard University Under President Rankin. Five years of the administration of Howard University under the presidency of Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., closed with the year 1894. During this time the progress of the institution has been steadily apparent, the number of students has increased, new departments have been established and additional members of the faculty appointed. In 1889 there were 360 students in the university, which number advanced to 617 in 1894. In the theological department one full-time professor has been added, as also in the college; in the preparatory department, two professors; in the normal, three. A new department devoted to musical instruction has been instituted. The William M. Evarts Law Hall and the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel have been erected. The amount expended for these buildings and for the president's new house makes an aggregate improvement in new buildings of more than fifty thousand dollars.

DROVE OUT THE SQUATTERS. They Lived in a Cave in Upper New

A peculiar abode was discovered by Policeman Leggett of the West 100th street station in a vacant lot at Columbus avenue and 95th street, New York, Thursday night. While patrolling his beat the off or noticed. smoke apparently rising from a pile of snow. Prompted a great deal by curiosity he approached the place and his curiosity then turned into amazement. As he began to investigate the mystery there was a sliding sound, as if a panel door was slid open, and he heard voices coming from the ground. In a moment a man's head was shoved through an opening and a voice from the head demanded of Leggett what he wanted.

"What are you doing?" asked the officer. scenting a great "haul." The head disappeared, and the voice was

heard to say: "Cheese it. Jim: here's a

The officer crawled through the hole and gazed in astonishment about him. He was in a cave about seventeen feet long by nine feet wide and six feet high. There were a small table, an improvised stove, a lighted candle, shelves, a chest, and even chromos on the wall. The place was, in fact, a warm and cozy sleeping apartment. The beds were raised mounds of earth covered with straw. The men were playing cards when the officer interrupted them. They were arrested, and, in the Harlem police court, when charged with disorderly conduct, gave the names of John Smith and

Damages for W. K. Vanderbilt. The report of Commissioner Frederick damages in the case arising as a result of Sometimes the wee bit of a baby gets a dirty, scabby looking spot on the top of its head, and its misguided mamma nearly wears its little scalp out in a vain endeavor to scrub or "fine comb" it clean, when in fact she is only making it worse. When you notice the little yellow scales rub the damages in the case arising as a result of the company in the case arising as a result of the company in the case arising as a result of the collision between W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva and the H. M. Dimmock, was sesses the damages at \$224,827.35 against the Metropolitan Steamship Company in favor of W. K. Vanderbilt and the crew of Alva.